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Cathedral Appeals For Aid

"It is my fervent hope that all who feel some responsibility for this Cathedral of ours will give all financial aid they can and will exert their influence upon those who, although outside the congregation, have a regard for the place which the Cathedral holds in the life of the community," said Mr. P. S. Cassidy, honorary treasurer, at the annual meeting of electors of St. John's Cathedral yesterday evening.

The Very Rev. Dean Rose, who presided, said that of 1946, he wished to mention three notable things—the departure of Dean Wilson to be Bishop of Singapore; the appointment of a minister of the American Episcopal Church to the staff; and the fact that the Cathedral was fully used during the occupation, especially by Mr. Vitoria, the French fathers and the French government for their care and housing of Church property.

Mr. Cassidy, presenting the treasurer's report, said that war losses and deficits reduced their accumulated fund from \$12,775 at the end of 1941 to \$122. Profit from the realisation of investments brought the fund up to \$6,800. There were certain reserves carried over from pre-war years.

At the end of the year they had a balance of over \$20,000 but this will be exhausted in order to pay for the Deanery.

"But overshadowing all this current finance is the colossal sum, which is required to restore the Cathedral," he continued. "An appeal has now gone out and we are awaiting the response with bated breath. Until we are assured of our first hundred thousand we cannot embark upon the first stage of our work of reconstruction and it is my fervent hope that all who feel some responsibility for this Cathedral of ours will give all the financial aid they can and will exert their influence upon those who, although outside the congregation, have a regard for the place which the Cathedral holds in the life of the community."

British Meat Allotment

Washington, Mar. 20. Britain had been allocated 25,000,000 additional pounds of meat for the first quarter of this year, officials of the Department of Agriculture announced.

The additional amount brings the quarter's allocation to 50,000,000 pounds, the announcement added.

Britain is buying the meat in the open market and Agriculture officials said that it will be largely beef, with small quantities of mutton. No pork was included because of the current shortage.—Associated Press.

COMPLAINANT IN HOSPITAL

When William Wilson Alexander, 24, fireman of the s/s "Minich," of Shettleston, appeared before Mr. Latimer yesterday on a charge of having assaulted John Thomas outside the Red Lion Inn at 12.30 a.m. on Thursday S/I Askew applied for a 48 hours remand as the complainant was still in hospital.

On the question of bail being raised, the prosecuting officer stated that as the Police were not yet certain of the extent of the injuries received by the complainant he had been instructed to oppose bail until the next hearing.

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"DUKWs" RUSHED 200 MILES TO RESCUE VILLAGERS

Flood Waters Still Rising In England

Better News From Thames Valley

Two of the Army's "DUKWs" raced 200 miles across flooded England today to bring relief to 1,000 residents of a stricken Yorkshire mining village. Following an appeal to Cabinet Ministers in the House of Commons by Socialist M.P. Evelyn Walker, the War Office dispatched two of the war-born vehicles designed for land or water travel from Aldershot Barracks to Bentley in Yorkshire.

Flood waters rose steadily throughout the night in the little mining town, lapping at bedroom windowsills of many homes. The Northern Command sent troops to Bentley to aid in evacuation but there were no "DUKWs" in that area and the amphibians had to be sent from the Southern Command.

Bentley is but one danger point in the north. Farmers and cottagers have been warned to leave the Derbyshire town of Wirksworth. The entire hillside, undermined by snow and flood, is moving and landslides threaten Wirksworth homes.

News from the Thames Valley is better. The river fell two inches during the night but water still fills the streets of Windsor and Maidenhead. Princess Elizabeth's punt is being used in rescue work.

The battle against floodwaters in the Fens, stretching inland from the east coast between Cambridge and a point north of London, goes on without a break. More than 100,000 sandbags were used to bolster the breaking banks of the Ouse and a Bailey Bridge spans one great breach through which water is swirling to menace many towns in the Cambridge area.

Reading faces the loss of its drinking water as floods approach the town's pumping station, but water for 2,500,000 Londoners is now safe as the menace to the Hampton waterworks has been averted by the sandbagging efforts of the Coldstream Guards.

More Rain

The Air Ministry Weather Bureau forecasts more rain which, it is feared, is expected to reach southwest England early tonight and spread gradually eastward and northward across the country.

The Exchange Telegraph Agency reports today that eight labourers were drowned during last night at Nihay, near Huelva, in flood waters.—United Press.

Battle Of The Ouse

The Eastern (Military) Command today threw in all its Royal Engineer resources in the battle of the broken Ouse in an all-out attempt to seal the 100 foot breach in the river now flooding great tracts of the Fenland.

A bomb disposal squad will try to bridge the gap, using the war-famous Bailey bridge from which civil contractors will reinforce the ends of the bank and then close the gap by suspending sheet piling. Floating rafts and folding boats have been rushed to the scene and other commands and schools of military engineering are co-operating.

In the west, the river Severn today rose more than one foot to within four inches of the record of 1852 and was still rising this afternoon. Gloucestershire, Yorkshire and Surrey are the other areas seriously affected. In what some people are calling the worst floods for 800 years.

This morning, 80 out of England's 40 counties had had floods and there is no county in England and Wales with roads free from floods or snow.—Reuter.

Havoc In Germany

Hamburg, Mar. 19. Rail and road communications crossing the river Weser have been cut through the destruction of bridges by massive ice flows rushing to the sea and half of the 70,000 inhabitants of Bremen which is built on both sides of

STRACHEY'S DENIAL

London, Mar. 19. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, today denied assertions made by a Canadian Member of Parliament that he had ever been deported from the United States as undesirable.

"I had two legal cases in America in 1934 and 1935—and very interesting they were," Mr. Strachey added. "I was accused of being a radical—which, in fact, I am. In the end the American courts decided that they had no power to deport an alien in those circumstances."—Reuter.

Weather's Effect On Farming

Great Yarmouth, Mar. 19. The effect of the weather on Britain's agriculture has been "most alarming," Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, told the local Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner here tonight.

"Some of the damage is irreparable—we cannot bring hundreds of thousands of sheep back to life or prevent the loss of perhaps half of our lambs," he said. "Other difficulties we may, if the floods moderate in time, make partially good though one of the worst attacks followed by the worst weather ever experienced at the end of winter has made the problem of cultivation and sowing well-nigh insuperable."

"In building, in the same way, we have lost two months at least and that means not only putting back our housing of program but a grave interference with all our factory building and extensions, and a great deal of other work too."—Sir Stafford Cripps added.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A strong anticyclone over Mongolia is extending southward over Northern and Central China. A depression over the Korean peninsula moving eastward. Pressure is high to the SE of Japan and relatively low to the NE of Japan and over the equatorial regions.

Today's Forecast: Moderate easterly or light variable wind; moderate easterly offshore at night; cloudy with morning mist or fog, with some clearing during the day; winds freshening from NE later with temporary deterioration and lower temperatures.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 71.6 deg. Fah. Minimum: 55.0 deg. Fah. Sunshine: 6.5 hours. Rainfall: Trace. Total since Jan. 1—154.4 mm. as against an average of 125.4 mm.

Readings at 9 a.m. in m. 1010.9 1011.1 m.b. Bar. at m.s.l. 1010.9 1011.1 m.b. Equals 30.09 30.01 inches Rel. Humidity 85 78 % Dew Point 57 57 deg. F. Wind Direction S by N S by E Wind Force 13 13 knots.

Kowloon Policemen Disarmed

When seven members of the Kowloon Emergency Unit, led by S/I N. A. Clarke, boarded the 8.40 a.m. uptrain on a routine search yesterday they had no idea what was in store for them. They were met by a group of Chinese gendarmes at Shumchun nor that they would be subjected to the humiliation of being disarmed.

The original intention of the Police party was to disembark at Lowu, in British territory, but as the train did not stop there the whole party perforce had to carry on to Shumchun.

On arrival in Chinese territory, they were questioned by the gendarmes and promptly disarmed. After a lot of "palaver," S/I Clarke and six of his men were permitted to return to Sheung-shui, leaving one man and the gun behind.

Mr. Searle, ASP, Officer Commanding the Police Force in the New Territories, on being informed by S/I Clarke as to what had taken place, went across the border and, after some more "palaver" with the Chinese chief, secured the release of the other man and the revolver.

According to one member of the Police party, the gendarmes chief was most amiable and the whole party was treated with the utmost courtesy.

Legislative Council

In Legislative Council yesterday the following Bills passed their first reading:—

- (1) An Ordinance to amend the Marriage Ordinance 1875.
- (2) An Ordinance to amend the Foreign Marriages Ordinance 1903.
- (3) An Ordinance to repeal the law relating to the use of vehicles and the control of traffic and to re-enact new provisions.

The Hon. Attorney General, introducing the Bills, said in regard to the first two that the object was to assist in the augmentation of the revenue of the Colony.

In regard to the Traffic Bill he said the objects and reasons as printed were very full. At the present time the law provided merely and largely for powers for regulations to be made. It did not contain the more modern provisions regarding traffic law which have been enacted in the United Kingdom under the Acts of 1930 and 1934. The main purpose of the Bill was to embody these provisions which deals with reckless and dangerous driving and the endorsement of licences where persons driving vehicles are found to be intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.

The Bill also provided for enhancing the general penalty for offences committed under the Ordinance or regulations, and set out the penalties which are heavy on conviction for offences for which the Bill provides.

The following Bills passed their second and third readings:—

- (1) The Suppression of Robbery Ordinance 1947, which imposes capital punishment in certain circumstances on persons taking part in armed robbery accompanied by the death of a human being.
- (2) The Ordinance to Amend further the Telecommunication Ordinance 1936.
- (3) The Ordinance to impose a Tax in respect of the Services of Dancing Partners and a Tax on "pods" sold and consumed in Public Dance Halls.

An amendment was inserted in the last Ordinance providing for the computation of the tax to the nearest penny and for the method of collection of the tax by the purchase of tickets to be stamped.

The Council also passed the Slaughterhouses (Amendment) By-laws, 1947, made by the Urban Council, providing for higher fees for slaughtering and transportation. The Council adjourned to next Thursday.

Commission On Salaries Of Public Officers

"WE OUGHT TO BOMB RUSSIA"

Philadelphia, Mar. 19. George Earle, former United States Minister to Austria and Bulgaria, today urged the bombing of Russia "to eliminate the Communist menace to civilization."

Earle said: "We ought to bomb Russia before she bombs us. I would be sorry to see Russian women and children killed but I would rather let them than have Soviet bombs kill American women and children."—United Press.

Glasgow Express Record

Stranraer, Mar. 19. The Glasgow Express puffed into the station here last night on a record-breaking run—it was five days, 18 hours and 50 minutes late.

Aboard were 18 of the original 60 passengers who left Saint John Station in Glasgow last Wednesday night on what is not only a three-hour run. The train became snowbound 65 miles from its destination.

Passengers who remained aboard rather than fight their way through snowdrifts arrived only a few hours behind those who transferred to taxis on Monday afternoon.—United Press.

"Woman In Red" On Murder Charge

Trieste, Mar. 19. — Maria Pasquelli — charged here with the murder of a British officer, Brigadier R. W. de Winton, told the court today that she could have escaped after she fired the fatal shot in Pola last month, because "the British soldiers near seemed so surprised."

Pasquelli, a 33-year-old Italian teacher, added that "one of them thought that I was going to shoot him—as well, but I bent down and put the pistol on the ground."

She said that if she could have got in touch with the "Big Four" she would have told them about the treaty injustices against Italy.

"I felt that it was my duty to protest, but it was impossible to proceed against the Big Four because I could not get near them," she added.

Accused who is short and dumpy, with dark hair, had earlier in the day pleaded guilty to murdering Brigadier de Winton, British Commander of the 13th Infantry Brigade, as he was in a hotel in Pola on Feb. 10.

The Court President, however, said that the Court could not accept a plea of guilty because the charge was punishable by death.

In a voice little above a whisper, Pasquelli, who spoke for nearly three hours, explained her political motives for the shooting.

"I want the reasons for this act to be known," she said, adding that she felt the destruction of her hopes for Italy when she saw in the people of Pola "a desperate case of the tragedy of denationalisation."

"I had already lost hope that the Allied decision on Trieste could be changed. Even deeper I felt the necessity to rebel."

"The Atlantic Charter" was being spat upon. I stuck to my hope that my brothers of Venezia Giulia would not be condemned to exile and denationalisation."

Loved Fascism

With a never-failing memory for dates, Pasquelli spoke of her career as a teacher and a Fascist.

"I love Fascism because through Fascism I saw Italy could achieve greatness," she said.

She added that she was dismissed from the Italian Red Cross in North Africa because she dressed like a soldier, cut her hair and tried to get to the front.

the tax by the purchase of tickets to be stamped.

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New Belgian Cabinet

Brussels, Mar. 19. M. Paul Henri Spaak, new Belgian Premier, tonight announced his complete list of Ministers in his Coalition Cabinet. They are:

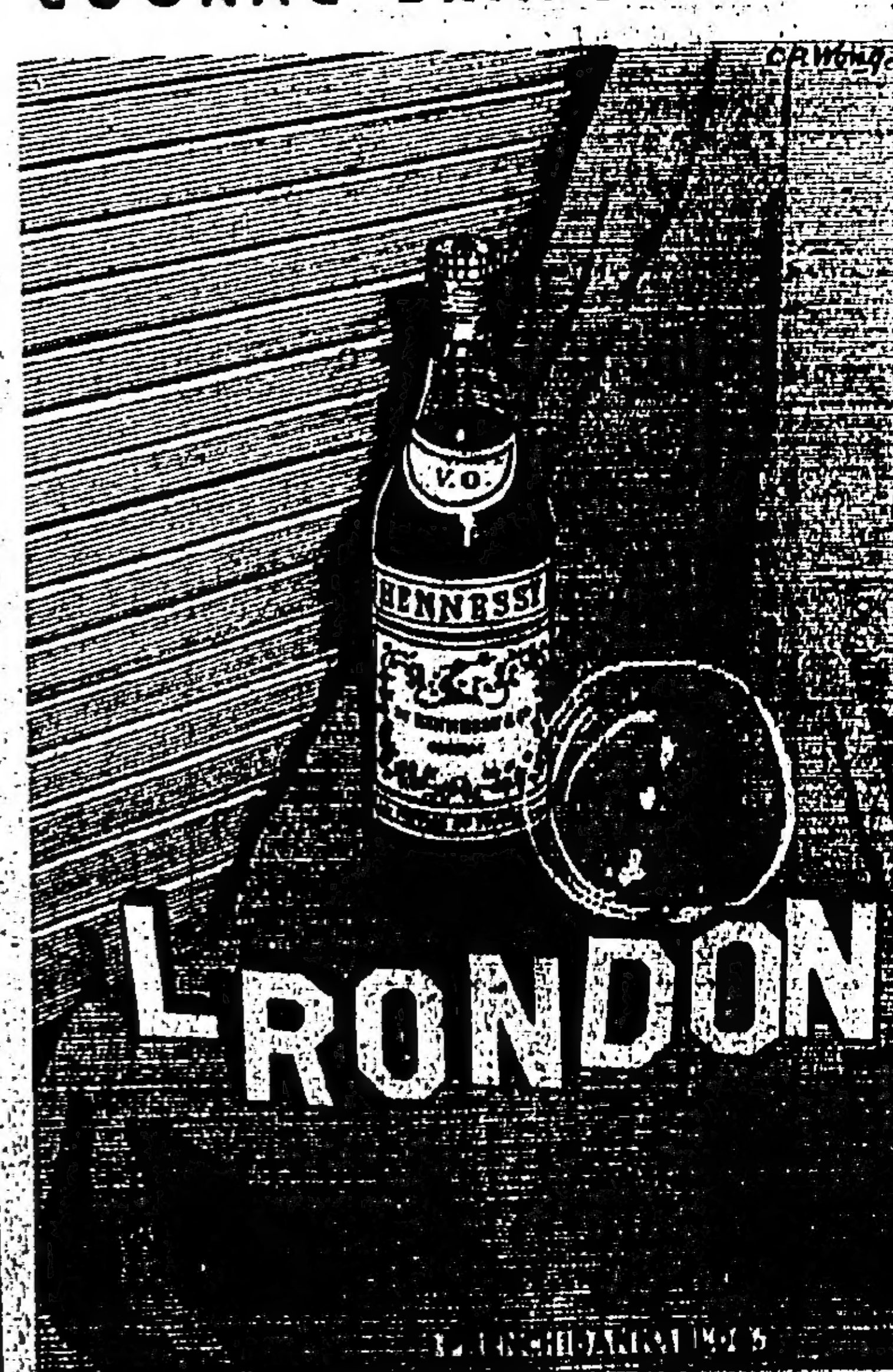
Socialists—Paul de Groote (Economic Coordination); Leon Eli Trochet (Labour); Achille Van Acker (Communications); Joseph Herlot (Budget); Camille Huymans (Education); Pierre Vermeylen (Interior); Achille Delattre (Fuel and Power).


Socialist Christians—Bastien Eykens (Finance); Paul Strijbe (Justice); Jean Duvenaud (Industry and Trade); Robert De Man (Reconstruction); Pierre Verbiest (Public Health); Pierre Wigny (Colonies); Phear Behogne (Public Works); Francois Xavier der Straeten (Orbit); Letet (Foreign Trade); Paul Orban (Agriculture).

Non-Party: Colonel de Fraiteur (National Defence); George de Fernig (Food and Imports).

The new government, in which M. Spaak remains Foreign Minister as well as being Premier, will be sworn in tomorrow before Prince Charles. It will go before the Chamber on Tuesday and before the Senate on Thursday.—Reuter.

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BITTEN BY A JAPANESE WHO "BECAME VERY WILD"

Coming Events

March 21—Police Reserve Inspection, 5 p.m.
March 21—H.K.N.V.R. Informal Meet, 7.30 p.m.
March 22—Bank of East Asia, general meeting, 2.30 p.m.
March 22—Races: Fourth Extra Meeting.
March 22—H.K.C.C. Dance, 8.30 p.m.
March 27—Helen May Ins., 5.45 p.m.
March 28—Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp., annual meeting, 11.30 a.m.
March 28—Peak Club meeting, 5.30 p.m.
March 29—Bank of Canton, annual meeting, 3 p.m.
April 12—China Light & Power Co., Ltd., annual meeting, noon.

University Grants Advisory Committee

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies, appointed a Committee to be known as the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee to advise him on matters relating to the expenditure of United Kingdom funds for the development of Higher Education in the Colonies. It is expected that in advising on these matters the Committee will take into account the funds available for Colonial Higher Education from other sources. On the academic aspects of the proposals which are referred to it, the Committee will be guided by the opinion of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies.

The Committee's first main task will be to advise on the apportionment of the £4,500,000 which has been earmarked for Higher Education out of the £120,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

The creation of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies was announced in March last year, and the Secretary of the Inter-University Council, Mr. Walter Adams, has also been appointed Secretary of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee.

The following have been appointed members of the Committee: Sir Hector Hetherington, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Glasgow (Chairman); Miss Myra Curtis, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge; Lord Hailey; Sir James Irvine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews; Sir Walter Moberly, Chairman of the University Grants Committee; Dr. Keith Murray, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford; Professor D. Hughes Parry, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; Dr. R. E. Priestly, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham; Mr. D. J. Sloss, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong; Mr. C. W. M. Cox, Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. J. B. Williams, Finance Department, Colonial Office.

In the course of cross-examination by the Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro yesterday, Mrs. Bertha Kurtz Pears admitted that after the Japanese entry into Kowloon, she flew the Nazi flag from No. 4 Knight Street. Mrs. Pears also said that she was accused of being a British spy and was bitten by a Japanese who "became very wild."

Mrs. Pears is the defendant in an action brought by Mrs. Kathleen Choy Wong alias Choy Kathleen, who claims to be the beneficial owner of No. 4 Knight Street. Mrs. Pears claims to be the equitable owner of the premises and states that she purchased them in 1942 for \$20,000.

The case is being heard before His Lordship, the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall. The Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, instructed by Mr. W. C. Hung, of Messrs. Deacons, is appearing for the plaintiff, while defendant is represented by Mr. C. E. Loseby, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva.

Resuming her testimony, Mrs. Pears said that during the occupation, no application was ever made to her for the payment of rent. As far as she knew, there were rent collecting agencies in Hong Kong at the time.

In June 1943 a Japanese came to her house. He showed her a visiting card and spoke to her. After the visit of the Japanese, she went to No. 246 Prince Edward Road to look for Mr. Wong. She found him and asked him if he had anything to do with the Japanese coming to her house and wanting to throw her out. Mr. Wong said that he had made a contract with the Japanese to be tenant of No. 4 Knight Street. Mrs. Pears said that she asked Wong to cancel the contract, but he said he could not do so.

Mrs. Pears said that she was later taken to No. 235 Prince Edward Road. Five Japanese sat round a table, with Dr. Ho in the centre. They shouted at her and scared her. They also told her that she had to get out of her house right away and asked her to sign certain papers. She refused to sign the papers and was pushed out of the house.

On another occasion, two Chinese detectives came to her house and arrested her. She was taken to the Police Station where she saw Dr. Ho. At the Police Station she was beaten with a cane by the Japanese. Afterwards, she was asked to sign a document withdrawing her claim to ownership of No. 4 Knight Street. She refused to comply with this request.

At the time that she was beaten with a cane, she was told that Dr. Ho had accused her of being a British spy. Apart from being beaten with a cane, Mrs. Pears said that one of the Japanese, who became very wild, bit her arm and finger. She was also taken into the bathroom, where boiling water was poured over her leg. She still had scars. In spite of this maltreatment, she protested her innocence.

Mrs. Pears said that she managed to live up till the end of the occupation by renting out flats. At the end of the war, she was destitute and had no money or food. She asked her husband to help her and he did so. Mrs. Pears said that although separated, she and her husband were still the best of friends.

Answering questions put to her by Mr. Leo d'Almada, Mrs. Pears said that she was German by birth and British by marriage. She separated from her husband in 1939 before the outbreak of the European War.

Mrs. Pears admitted that she flew the Nazi flag from No. 4 Knight Street after the Japanese entered Kowloon. She continued flying this flag for more than a year until the Japanese stopped beating her.

During the first year of the occupation, her identity card showed her as German because she did not produce her British passport. Later, she was issued with an identity card which showed her as British. This card was red, which indicated she was an enemy.

Mrs. Pears said that she restarted her boarding-house about three months after the Japanese occupation. In the interval, she lived on her savings.

Negro Boarder
Mrs. Pears admitted that she sold coffee and drinks at her boarding house and that some of the customers danced. Her boarders were Chinese and Third Nationals. Japanese officers came to her house every day to visit boarders. She had a negro boarder, named Zane.

She herself had a Japanese friend, not an officer, whom she knew before the war. Through this friend, she knew several other Japanese.

Mrs. Pears maintained that she was loyal to the British throughout the occupation.

Contravened Postal Regulations

"Although this is the first case of its kind in this Court we have to stamp it out right from the start," declared Mr. W. H. Lattimer, at Kowloon yesterday when he imposed a fine of \$300 on Chan Wing, 40, unemployed, who had pleaded guilty to bringing 60 letters to the Colony with a view to delivering them otherwise than through the post.

S/Lt. A. Askew, who prosecuted, stated that the letters were found on accused when he arrived from Canton at 12.45 p.m. on March 19. As the Police were on the look-out for intimidating letters these found on defendant were opened but found to relate to exchange fluctuations and were addressed to various business houses and private individuals.

The fee for bringing each letter was 50 cents, continued S/Lt. Askew, who added that although this was the first case before the Court, the Postmaster-General had a very serious view taken of such offences.

"I also take a serious view as this is a clear contravention of the postal regulations," remarked the Worshipful.

The letters were ordered to be confiscated to the Postal authorities for transmission to Canton to be dealt with there.

The letters were ordered to be confiscated to the Postal authorities for transmission to Canton to be dealt with there.

Complainant, Tang Wing, a bus inspector, in evidence claimed that the defendants had given trouble on several occasions. On one occasion, he alleged, defendants had asked him to let them travel at half price and he said, they would not pay the full fare until he stopped the bus outside the police station and threatened to report them.

Two days later, complainant alleged, he was standing outside the police station waiting for a bus when a group of Chinese approached and he heard one of them call out: "That's the man. Strike him."

He called for a constable who, after trying unsuccessfully to disperse the crowd, fainted the O.I.C., "S. M. Thomson. The three defendants were arrested.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mr. Thomson and the constable.

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Another War Crimes Trial

The trial commenced before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday of S/M. Ogasawara Haruji and Sgt. Kawai Isao, members during 1942 of the Taipei Gendarmarie, who are charged with being concerned in the killing of five Chinese residents of Taipei in March 1942.

It is alleged that Ogasawara stabbed in the back the five deceased and Kawai shot them when they were taken by a party of Japanese and Indian and Chinese police to San Wai Tai Hill. After the execution it is alleged, the bodies were kicked into a previously prepared common grave.

Ogasawara is additionally charged with being concerned in the maltreatment of two other Chinese civilians, resulting in the death of one of them.

The case is being heard by a Court comprising Lieut.-Col. R. C. Laming, of the Department of the Judge Advocate General, India, Barrister-at-Law (President), Major J. T. Loranger, of the JAG Dept., Canadian Army, and Capt. K. R. Bushfield, R.A.C.

The Prosecuting Officer is Major D. C. McGregor, of the Worcestershire Regt., who is assisted by Major M. I. Ormsby, of the West Yorks Regt.

Accused are being defended by Japanese Counsel, Mr. Sakai Yasuki, with Capt. P. E. Kostloff as Advisory Officer.

The case is proceeding.

Instead of having a free bus ride, Lam Hing, 18, coolie, found himself paying \$25 for the short ride on bus 4232 at Prince Edward Road on March 19, when he appeared before Mr. Blair-Kerr yesterday.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING SATURDAY, 22nd March 1947

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$10) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$2.00) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.
Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member; such member to be responsible for all cheques, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller's Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons, including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tio Tio men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.
Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By ORDER
C. D. BROWN,
Secretary.

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"Alasid" is a new and improved form of aspirin which possesses important advantages for the relief of pain. Its exceptional qualities are recognised by Medical and Dental practitioners and specialists, by whom "Alasid" is widely prescribed.

Every "Alasid" Tablet contains the normal strength of the highest quality aspirin (Acetylsalicylic Acid)—an important feature in making "Alasid" Tablets the most reliable and effective means of relieving pain. "Alasid" Tablets are also specially adapted for use in the treatment of rheumatism, as they are free from the harmful effects of other aspirin preparations, by which the stomach is irritated and the system weakened.

Break up at once in water. Medical opinion agrees that any form of self-relieving treatment should be completely broken up before entering the stomach. "Alasid" Tablets are the only special adaptation of aspirin which is broken up at once in water or in the tongue. Thus "Alasid" is easily taken and quick in action.

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- (3) One jar of "Lorna Rose" Vanishing Cream.

For which, I enclose \$1.50.

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Taxation Measures Criticised

A further reduction in charges for electric consumption as from April 1, 1947, was announced at the 56th ordinary yearly meeting of the Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., held at the Company's offices yesterday. The new rates are 45 cents a unit for lighting and 15 cents for power, as against the existing rates of 48 cents and 16 cents respectively.

The Company made a net profit of nearly three million dollars for the period under review—Sept. 1, 1945 to Dec. 31, 1946—wiping out the debit balance standing at Profit and Loss Account and leaving \$748,568.16. The Directors' decision to set aside seven lakhs out of this balance for contingencies was opposed by a shareholder, Mr. J. H. Seth, who said shareholders expected a dividend of at least 50 cents a share to be paid. His proposal was, however, not supported.

Government's taxation measures came in for criticism from the Chair. It was considered unfair that business concerns with losses standing on their balance sheets and working towards rehabilitation and replacement of their assets should be saddled with direct taxation. The hope was voiced that Government would seek other channels of raising revenue.

Opening the meeting the Chairman of Directors, Mr. N. O. C. Mow, said: "The net profit after providing for depreciation is \$2,924,011.35, after deducting \$2,178,073.23, the brought forward debit on Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, a sum of \$746,568.16 remains for appropriation."

"With this balance it is proposed to make a provision for contingencies of \$700,000 and carrying forward \$106,568.16 to 1947, which I hope will meet with your approval."

"Your Directors have thought it prudent to place \$700,000 in provision for contingencies as, at the time the accounts were made up, the policy of Government was not known regarding taxation, neither have we had any indication as to the manner in which War Losses are to be met."

"During the period under review it was found necessary, because of plant limitation, to curtail the supply of electric current. During that time a usually part of our business was carried on by low pressure plant with its attendant higher rate of generation. I am happy to say, however, that our engineers were able to reduce to running order No. 8 generating set of 15,000 KW. capacity on Dec. 20 of last year, and the need for curtailment of fresh connections has been overcome to some extent. The work of reconditioning the remainder of the generating plant is proceeding but much requires to be done before all traces of neglect by the Japanese can be effaced."

"It must be remembered that we are operating with plant which was badly maltreated during the occupation period and although a major breakdown is not anticipated, it must still be reckoned as a possibility."

"We have on order a 15,000 K.W. turbo-alternator together with boiler plant and auxiliaries. As you are all aware great difficulty is being experienced in the fulfilment of orders for heavy plant and while it was expected that the set would be in commission by September of this year I am afraid that, owing to late delivery of forgings and general delay we do not now expect the set to be generating before the middle of 1948."

"Regarding the distribution system, all our major substations are now functioning. Unfortunately some parts of the

Peak, all of Ap Lei Chau, Shek O, and Au King Islands are still without electric facilities and we can only await the delivery of feeder cables possibly towards the end of this year, before the supply is fully restored."

"During the current year it is not expected that we shall be successful in obtaining any reduction in the price of coal and it may be that, in common with the rest of the world generally, supplies may be short. In this matter it is to be hoped that every effort will be made by those responsible to ensure that our requirements are met in full and that there will be no question of reducing the supply because of fuel shortage."

"Unfair"

"I would like at this stage to refer to Government's proposed taxation measures. So far as your Company is concerned it is probably unfair to saddle it with any direct Government taxation while it is still standing on its legs. Direct taxation is a burden which is placed on the shoulders of the Company and it is not fair that it should be made to carry this burden while it is still in the process of rehabilitation and replacement of its assets and until we are in a position comparable with that of 1941 when the structure of the Company was converted. It cannot be said that we are making profits but merely replacing that which was lost during the war years. This, of course, applies with equal force to most other companies in this Colony. It is recognized that the Colony requires increased revenue but it is hoped that Government will explore all other channels of raising revenue before imposing direct taxation on the Company."

"Having presented the darker side of the picture I feel it my duty to say that shareholders have estimated the debit balance on the profit and loss account during the period under review it is hoped that the way is now open for the resumption of dividends during the forthcoming year. For almost six consecutive years dividends have been without any return on their invested capital and you may be sure that your Directors will do everything possible to provide some return to shareholders for the year 1947."

"I am happy to be able to announce a reduction in charges. On Oct. 1, 1946 the price of electric current was reduced from 1941 charges plus 200% to 1941 charges plus 200% and at that time my predecessor expressed the hope that it would be found possible to make a further reduction in the near future. The present rate for our lighting supply expressed in cents is 48 cents per unit, with scaled discounts, and for power 16 cents per unit with various rates for bulk supply consumers. From April 1, 1947 these charges will be reduced to 45 cents per unit for lighting supplies with the usual scale of discounts and 15 cents per unit for power with a pro rata reduction for bulk supply consumers. This action is consistent with the Company's policy to reduce the cost of electricity whenever possible thereby assisting in the alleviation of living costs as also in the revival of local industry."

The Hon. Dr. B. N. Chau, seconding the motion, endorsed the policy of the Board and expressed satisfaction that it has been found possible to make a further reduction in electric charges.

Referring to the Chairman's remarks on Government's taxation measures Dr. Chau said:

"Government have presented their tax proposals in such a way that it is impossible to place them in their correct perspective when budgeting costs. This in itself has created an atmosphere of uncertainty among the commercial community. Government have budgeted for nominal revenue of \$16,000,000 from the proposed 'Inland Revenue (Earnings and Profits)

PROBABLY NEXT WEEK

Washington, Mar. 10. An Administration source said today that the United States "probably will authorize General Douglas MacArthur next week" to proceed with the interim reparations plan awarding up to 50 per cent of available Japanese industry to claimant nations.

The State Department several weeks ago notified the Far East Commission that it had such plan and asked reaction from the 11 member nations. — United Press.

Ordinance. This is a small amount taken into consideration the principles involved in direct taxation. There are other avenues which might be explored and which should furnish the amount required. The Financial Secretary stated, the figure of total revenue which he quoted is a "reasonably conservative one". If this figure bears any relation to the actual collection of the last year, one wonders if there is any need at all for further taxation measures either direct or indirect."

Shareholders Disappointed

Mr. J. H. Seth then intervened and said shareholders were disappointed that though the Company had made a profit of three millions and the surplus after meeting the Financial Secretary's request, the figure of total revenue which he quoted is a "reasonably conservative one". If this figure bears any relation to the actual collection of the last year, one wonders if there is any need at all for further taxation measures either direct or indirect."

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NOTICE

G. B. Foster, Principal Officer, died on 14th May, 1946.
P. Ryan, Principal Officer, died on 14th May, 1946.
C. Cowland, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
G. W. Carr, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
A. McLeod, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
T. H. Pearce, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
J. Murphy, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
J. Crossan, Prison Officer, died on 24th Dec., 1941.
W. Duxford, Prison Officer, died on 10th Sept., 1946.

It is proposed that the Commissioner of Prisons shall apply for the administration of the estates of the above Prison Officers who died on the dates shown.

Persons having claims against these estates must submit details thereof by 3rd April, 1947 and by the same date any other information regarding the estate or any known next of kin should please be submitted to the undersigned.

J. T. BURDETT,
Commissioner of Prisons.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1947.

NOTICE

At the suggestion of the Unofficial Members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council a dinner has been arranged in order to afford the Community of Hong Kong an opportunity to pay a tribute to His Excellency the Governor Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G. in view of his pending departure from the Colony.

The dinner will be held in the early part of May. The exact date and place will be announced later.

Any member of the community who desires to attend should apply to any one of the following:—

The Hon. Mr. A. Morse, Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Hon. Dr. S. N. Chau, China Building.

The Hon. Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, Prince Bldg.
Mr. D. Ruttonjee, Duddell Street.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS

Orders by Lt.-Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, O.B.E., E.D., Commanding H.K.V.D.C.

Order No. 8/47 20th March, 1947.

Australian Volunteers: Will all Australian nationals served with the H.K.V.D.C. during hostilities in Hong Kong, please submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible. Information of Australian Volunteers who (a) Died in captivity or internment (b) Have been repatriated to Australia, is also required. Will anyone with such information at his disposal please communicate it to the Adjutant.

Part 2 Orders No. 8/47.

Departure: Capt. A. R. G. Morrison Ex Hong Kong per S.S. "Ranchi" on 15th Mar 47.

2. Strength-Decrease: 2611 BQMS, Carr, T.W. 2nd Battery w.e.f. 20 Mar 47.

Opium raids by the police resulted in three divan keepers being sentenced by Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Friday the 28th day of March, 1947, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1946, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 10th March to Friday the 28th March, 1947 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board.
A. MORSE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1947.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Ordinary Yearly General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 8 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 29th March, 1947, at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1946, and for the appointment of Auditors and declaration of dividends.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of March to 24th March, 1947 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares will be registered.

By Order of the Board.
D. S. YUAN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1947.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership previously existing between Felix Maurice Ellis and Aubrey Jacob Edgar who carried on business under the style of Ellis & Edgar as stock and sharebrokers has been dissolved by mutual consent.

It is requested that all parties having claims against the firm will send full particulars thereof immediately to Mr. F. M. Ellis, Room 83, Stock Exchange Building, Ice House Street.

FELIX MAURICE ELLIS
AUBREY JACOB EDGAR

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Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.P. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
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NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 7 OF 1947.

Hong Kong Harbour. Commercial Moorings.

POSITION:

B2 — 14.3 cables 226 degrees from Kowloon Clock Tower.
B8 — 15.8 cables 260 1/2 " " " " " "
B14 — 16.4 cables 275 " " " " " "

DETAILS:

The above three previously missing commercial moorings have been laid in the positions given.

REMARKS:

The following missing moorings will be replaced as soon as material is available: A7, A8, B7, B10, B20 and B26.

Charts affected: 5280, E.1.10.318.

Authority: Harbour Master.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.



NEXT FLIGHT:

HONG KONG TO MANILA..... Friday, 21st March
HONG KONG TO BANGKOK..... Saturday, 22nd March
HONG KONG TO MANILA..... Sunday, 23rd March

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or FAR EAST AVIATION CO., LTD.

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(Entrance Duddell Street).

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HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.

3rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600

Kowloon Office:

Peninsula Hotel A Road Tel. 58440.

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AMOY Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.

CHUNGKING Thursday & Friday.

KUNMING Wed., Sun.

LIUZHOU Wed., Sun.

SHANGHAI Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.

NEW TARIFF FROM DATE.

	(FARE)	(FREIGHT)
AMOY	HK\$180.	\$1.80 per kilo.
CANTON	35.	35.
CHUNGKING	300.	3.00 "
KUNMING	400.	4.00 "
LIUZHOU	380.	3.80 "
SHANGHAI	350.	3.50 "

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MOSCOW TUSSELE

The Russian attitude towards the Western Powers, after a brief essay in conciliation, seems to have hardened again. Moscow propaganda agencies have resumed their familiar tirades against the Democracies, and M. Molotov has become rather more than usually bitter in denouncing the policies of Britain and the United States in Germany. If these attacks represent the real and end-all of Russia's attitude at the Moscow conference there is good reason for pessimism about its result. More probably, however, they represent not so much the real attitude of the Soviet Government as an attempt to strengthen Russia's hand in the treaty discussions by putting the Western Powers in the dock. The publication of the secret Yalta agreement on reparations is typical of Soviet tactics. And it is difficult to counter since the evidence is incontrovertible. That the Kremlin no doubt reasons that, if Britain and America can be manoeuvred into a false position by such means, then the world will expect any concessions on policy to come from them, rather than from Russia.

It is nevertheless hard to imagine that Stalin and his advisers really believe the charges that Junkers and Nazis are being maintained in power by the British and American authorities, that the German war potential has been allowed to remain intact, and, that, for some dark capitalist purpose, western Germany is being "flooded" with thousands of American and British business men. If they do not, it is indeed just an effort to bludgeon the Western Allies "into accepting the ideas of others by a campaign of vilification," then it is a stupid and risky one. A disconcerting feature is the readiness with which the Russians have used the German Press in their zone to disseminate these lies on their allies.

No doubt, behind this campaign lies a measure of genuine Russian suspicion of the Western Powers, which the plan for a federation of western Europe put forward by Mr. Churchill in Britain and Mr. Dulles in the United States has done nothing to allay. Military collaboration between Britain and America has apparently disturbed the Kremlin, and the Anglo-American fusion of zones is seen as designed to accelerate the process of injecting American and British capital into the German economy. Even the recent economic talks between Holland and Belgium were, judging by the sharpness of the Soviet reaction, construed as part of a plan to isolate Russia. The Soviet counter-attack to this imagined menace has been characteristically vigorous. This fear of isolation—although a bogey of her own creation—probably buttresses Russia's insistence on the re-establishment of a unitary State in Germany, and her refusal to accept western proposals for a federation or confederation designed to prevent a resurgence of German power. Moscow would rather see a Communist-dominated "central" German Government susceptible to Russian influence than a federation whose western members might fall under British or American domination. This is one of the basic questions which must be thrashed out by the Council of Foreign Ministers. It raises the point, however, to what extent it is wise for the Allies to write into the peace treaty the future Constitution of the German State. Rigid control and inspection of Germany there must be for many years to come, but a Constitution imposed by treaty could not but tempt the Germans ultimately to unilateral revision. The fact that Germany, crippled though she is, is still a potential source of danger is underlined by the report of official investigators in the British zone on the germ warfare plot. It emphasizes, too, the peril in Russia's policy of fomenting discord between the Allies for her own tactical ends.

The only party to profit from a real rift between them would be those elements in Germany still dedicated to Hitler's creed of world domination. A first understanding among the Powers, at Moscow, is the best guarantee against a revival of German aggression, and that, rather than any short-term advantage, should be their primary objective.

Montgomery's Generalship In The Western Offensive

By CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY.

WHO WAS "DAILY TELEGRAPH" WAR CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT THE OPERATIONS OF WHICH HE WRITES IN THIS ARTICLE

The conduct of the great offensive into Western Europe in 1944 is still a subject of considerable controversy. Less has hitherto been published than one might have hoped about this momentous phase of the war. Maj-Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand throws new light on it in his book "Operation Victory" just published.

Gen. de Guingand was Chief of Staff to Montgomery from the time of the latter's appointment to the command of Eighth Army in August, 1942, until the end of the war. Since the role of the British forces and the Field-Marshal's leadership have been the subject of sometimes intemperate criticism, it is valuable that authoritative material should now be made available to the general reader.

D-Day Plan Changed

Montgomery was brought back from Italy at the beginning of 1944 to take operation charge of the invasion into North-West Europe early in the year. A plan was, of course, already in existence when he arrived, but it required serious modification. Montgomery's influence here was immediate and decisive.

After his first examination of the plan he noted two major weaknesses. It was to be made on a front of insufficient width, and the original assault was to be carried out by no more than three infantry divisions plus two-thirds of an airborne division. Incredible as it may seem, this operation, the major Anglo-American effort of the war, was to be initiated with a force less than half as strong as that which landed on D-Day in Sicily a year earlier.

Montgomery rapidly changed this. Failing acceptance of his proposal for landings on both sides of the Cherbourg peninsula he managed to get the frontage of the initial assault extended some distance further west—by five infantry and two and a half airborne divisions committed as the first wave.

There is not the least doubt that in both these demands Montgomery was absolutely justified by events. Our original beachhead might otherwise have been sealed off along the strip of coast between the Orne and the Vire.

Not An Unmixed Evil

On the other hand, it involved the postponement of D-Day from the beginning of May to the beginning of June and thus lost us a valuable month of campaigning weather which was for the most part brilliantly fine.

This, however, did not prove an unmixed evil. It certainly contributed to render impracticable the prospects of dealing the coup de grace that autumn, but it gave the Allied air forces an extra month of softening up enemy communications under good flying conditions.

Moreover, the German plan of defence, which had originally envisaged a counterstroke after the Allied landings had been made, was progressively modified in favour of a perimeter resistance along the beaches themselves. In fact, when the attack came, the German defence fell between two stools and neither method could be effectively practised.

For whatever disadvantages may have resulted from the delay Montgomery and his team could not possibly be blamed. The initial fault lay in the too restricted means granted to the original planners.

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Moreover, the German plan of defence, which had originally envisaged a counterstroke after the Allied landings had been made, was progressively modified in favour of a perimeter resistance along the beaches themselves. In fact, when the attack came, the German defence fell between two stools and neither method could be effectively practised.

For whatever disadvantages may have resulted from the delay Montgomery and his team could not possibly be blamed. The initial fault lay in the too restricted means granted to the original planners.

The most obvious line of criticism of the British forces in Normandy and of their commander is that the progress on the left flank around Caen, and subsequently towards Falaise, was so much slower than that of the Americans after the crack had come at Avranches. There was a perfectly good reason for this. During June and July the bulk of the German Panzer divisions available in Normandy were concentrated at the Schwerpunkt, the focal point of the Rhine crossing at Arnhem with the possibility of exploitation into the open Westphalian plains towards an envelopment of the Ruhr and the subsequent occupation of Bremen and Hamburg.

There was much that was in accordance with sound military theory in Montgomery's plan and much that was contrary to it. In Eisenhower's it is interesting, therefore, that de Guingand sums up against the Montgomery plan. As he himself says, it was the only major issue on which he did not agree with his chief.

The Bolder Strategy. Judged by the recuperative powers which the Germans showed during the following

winter it seems probable that, even if we had succeeded in getting a sizable force beyond the Rhine by the beginning of October, the enemy could have produced sufficient troops to have strangled its effectiveness. The flanks of any such position would, under the circumstances, have been particularly vulnerable.

We had to have the use of Antwerp as a port, and that meant clearing the Germans out of the Scheldt estuary. There were not at that time sufficient forces available both to clear the Germans out of the estuary and force the Rhine crossing—two widely divergent operations. Neither by itself could have brought about final victory before the winter. Montgomery, and this shows his adaptability as a commander, consciously preferred the bolder strategy.

This is particularly interesting as it has generally been the Field-Marshal's caution that has been the subject of criticism. It is important to remember that he had set himself the task of never allowing the British troops to suffer a major defeat. There was the dwindling British manpower problem to be borne constantly in mind. There is too great a tendency to criticize Montgomery as though he had limitless human resources at his disposal and could take risks which were simply not sanctioned by the grand strategy of the war.

Among The Very Great

Montgomery's successes have often been minimised on the grounds of his good fortune in being appointed to command Eighth Army at a time when the trickle of war material was swelling to a torrent. That is true, as also that he was lucky in the backing he received from home. It is not the fortune of every field commander to have a Winston Churchill or an Alan Brooke directing strategy.

But history, which judges by achievement, is not likely to hesitate in its assessment of Montgomery. His name will live with those of Marlborough and Wellington, and among the very great there need be no invidious comparison. It is a long road from Alamein to the Baltic, but Montgomery led our armies there in victory. There were no defeats and there was no turning back. It has been given to few commanders in the history of the world to achieve such success.

It is good in these more chilly and thin-blooded days that Gen. de Guingand should have recalled to us the stirring words of Mr. Churchill at Tripoli: "In days to come, when asked by those at home what part you played in this war, it will be with pride in your hearts that you can reply—I marched with the Eighth Army."

Disagreed With His Chief

The Allied advance was brought to a standstill in the autumn, as Gen. de Guingand shows, more by administrative difficulties (like so many other advances in the war) than by anything else. The period of joyous motorizing which began on the Seine must in any case have come to an end somewhere not very far beyond the frontiers of Germany until such time as we could get the port of Antwerp open and thereby ensure a greatly shortened supply line.

When the crack came and the Allies started racing for the German frontier, alternative plans were put forward by Eisenhower and Montgomery for ending the war in the autumn of 1944.

Eisenhower favoured a "Udy-ing up" in France and a synchronized advance up to the Siegfried Line by all the Allied Armies. Montgomery wanted the entire Allied offensive effort concentrated at the Schwerpunkt, the focal point of the Rhine crossing at Arnhem with the possibility of exploitation into the open Westphalian plains towards an envelopment of the Ruhr and the subsequent occupation of Bremen and Hamburg.

There was much that was in accordance with sound military theory in Montgomery's plan and much that was contrary to it. In Eisenhower's it is interesting, therefore, that de Guingand sums up against the Montgomery plan. As he himself says, it was the only major issue on which he did not agree with his chief.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And if the subject doesn't pay, you threaten to tell his other creditors that he DID pay!"

Working Pattern For Britain

Great Britain, revealing the exceedingly grave need for export production by belt-tightening, is attempting to do by persuasion what others have tried through totalitarianism.

"We do not say that whether you like it or not you have got to go into the coal mine, or steel factory, or whatever it may be," says Sir Stafford Cripps in commenting on what the Government calls its "working pattern for the nation."

"Instead, we try to induce employers and employees to conform to a pattern of industrial production in order to get the greatest benefits for the nation as a whole."

Export production 40 per cent above the prewar level for 1947, ultimately 75 per cent, above is the goal. Otherwise, says the Government statement, "the foundations of our national life" will be at risk.

Labour is asked to give up arrangements which restrict production, prices or employment; to postpone its hopes for shorter hours, increase individual production, hold older workers to their jobs beyond normal retirement, and accept continued rationing along with all the British people.

Through this the hope is to attain more coal, more production, more foreign exchange, and reverse conditions which will result this year in a US\$1,400,000,000 Government deficit.

Strict control of imports is planned, presumably holding down on consumer goods in favour of raw materials which can be exported as finished goods.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

BRILLIANCY FOR NAUGHT

Brilliance of brightest hue can go for naught—or worse—if your partner fails to catch your idea or if he had previously misled you about his own hand. The disaster can be particularly heavy if he had made a psychic bid which you have no chance to read.

S. Q 2

H. K J 7 5 3 2

D. None

C. 8 7 6 4

S. J 9 8 4

H. 10 9 8

D. A J 7

C. Q J 9 6

S. 7 5

H. 6

D. K 10 9 8 7 6 4 3 2

C. K

Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable.

West North East South

1 NT Pass 4 NT 5 C.

Pass Pass 5 D.

West very much upset over having been "psyched" into a lead which gave South the last rubber, decided to open this deal with a psychic. Her partner in the East, Arthur W. Grant of New York, brilliant at both the law and bridge, saw a possible grand slam in view, so bid the "Blackwood" 4 No Trumps to ask about aces.

South, so, interfered, and still with his psychic clothes on, called the 5 Clubs, prepared to also bid diamonds if doubled.

When this was passed

Tomorrow's Problem

S. 8 7 4

H. 5 4 3

D. A 10 7 5 3

C. 9 6

S. 10 5 2

H. K 2

D. 4

C. A K Q

J 10 7 5

Dealer: North. East-West vulnerable.

After winning the second trick with the heart K, how should East play for 4 Spades?

New Marriage Deal In Italy

In a land where marriage is an economic state no longer assumed lightly, there are Italian men who will even marry—to get an apartment.

But, more strange, there are women who offer apartments plus themselves to the ad-column romances.

One day's advertisements in Rome's Messaggero under "Marriages"—which might properly have been more properly listed under "real estate" or "apartments"—wanted and offered consisted mostly of requests for "good-looking girls with furnished flats."

One blushing example: "Distinguished, 35-year-old Government employee, desires affection, would marry pleasing, well-built young lady, well centrally located house or business."

With only slight concessions, he may be able to get together. "Employed, alone, 35-year-old, distinguished. Has general apartment. Would like to know healthy, employed commercial man, at most 45—object matrimony."

"Distinguished, 45-year-old, young-looking, affectionate. Has her own home, completely furnished. Would marry someone distinguished, affectionate."

"One-quarter way towards the column, in the professional field: 'Doctor, 41, alone. Annual income 400,000 lire. Would like to meet, object matrimony, distinguished widow. Tall, brunette, with furnished apartment and a similar financial situation.'"

"A woman of Lombardy, 40 with apartment, would marry. 'And so, near the end of the column, would a 'Young captain,' who describes himself as 'sympathetic, intelligent, serious,' somewhat proved by his specifications for a beautiful, pure, fine, rich young lady—possible in the home area."

Rome's English-language daily also gets a share of heart-throbs and heart-break. For example, "Italian young lady, 28, with 200,000 lire, desires most American, Englishman, view matrimony." Associated Press.



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A Big Battle Won

Istanbul, Mar. 19.
President Truman's de-
cision to seek Congress
sanction for aid to Tur-
key and Greece has the
same significance for
Turkey as "a big battle
won." This has been the
typical Turkish reaction,
both official and unoffi-
cial to the President's
message.

The amount of United States
aid is of secondary importance
and it matters little whether it
is to be employed in modernizing
Turkish armaments or on in-
dustrial and agricultural equip-
ment, it is felt here. What does
matter is that President Truman
has lifted from Turkey the heavy
burden imposed by the sense of
isolation in the face of an im-
pending threat from Soviet
Russia.

The Turkish view is that since
the end of hostilities, Turkey has
been acting as a bulwark against
Russian expansionist aims and
that President Truman's action
implies that this role has at last
won world recognition. Further,
it will ease the very severe
economic strain which the con-
cession of Turkey's role had im-
posed on the country's economic
structure.

The Turkish Government, op-
pressed by a crushing sense of
insecurity, has been maintaining
an army of one million men un-
der arms in readiness for any en-
ergency. This is a gigantic figure
for a people of 16 millions and
it has swallowed 65 per cent of
the resources of the Turkish
state.

It reveals the depths of
Turkish apprehension of Soviet
intervention, resulting from two
years of nerve war which Russia
is considered here to have waged
against Turkey so that the
Turks have come to see their
country as a small David facing
Goliath and unaided the "Goliath
at the North"—Reuter.

THE FRENCH CRISIS Argument Over Indo-China Premier Decides To Stay

Paris, Mar. 19.

M. Paul Ramadier, French Premier, called a meet-
ing of the "Inner Council" of six ministers, in-
cluding the Communists, today to discuss the
crisis arising from Communist abstention
from the vote of confidence in the National
Assembly this morning on the Government's
Indo-China policy.

Normally, the abstention of the largest party in
the Assembly which is also a member of the
coalition government would result in the re-
signation of the Premier and Cabinet but this
is not expected at the moment.

Informed observers, however,
said that there is a "strong pos-
sibility" of the Cabinet's resigna-
tion if the Communists refused
to vote the necessary money to
carry out the Government's
policy when the financial debate
opens tomorrow.

The Premier's spokesman said
today that the "do or die" truth
in the reports that M. Ramadier
would hand in his resignation
today and M. Yvon Delbos
Radical Minister of State, said:
"There is no crisis at the
moment," after the Inner Coun-
cil meeting. The others who at-
tended would not comment.

The Communist abstention—
the vote of confidence was agreed
by 421 out of a total of 610
delegates—was considered es-
pecially serious because just be-
fore the vote was taken, M.
Ramadier challenged the Com-
munist position and gave them
what was practically a verbal
ultimatum.

Policy Of Union

"Our policy is one of liberty,
one of French union," he said.
"Either you refuse that policy or
you accept it. That is the prob-
lem. If you refuse it in seeking
refuge in tactical abstention,
that policy will not stand."

As for the other parties, the
Popular Republican voted a
motion of support for the present
Indo-China policy at their annual
Congress last week and they can
be generally expected to support
the financial measures needed to
carry it out.

The Radical Party position is
more obscure. Many of their
Left-wing members are known
to hold views similar to those of
the Communists.

The action of the Socialists
will depend largely on the policy
adopted by their Party Council,
which will meet tonight. The
Socialists have the leadership of the Gov-
ernment in question, both
through Premier Ramadier and
through the Minister of Colonies,
M. Marius Moutet, there are
important members of their par-
liamentary leadership who have
strong objections to the present
Government policy. The support
of the small Right-wing parties
is assured but if a full-dress
crisis develops, this is likely to
count for little.—Reuter.

Tense Situation

M. Ramadier was believed to
fear the fall of his coalition
would open the doors for the
Communists to take power,
which the Socialists as much as
the other parties are fighting to
avoid.

M. Ramadier told newsmen
that the four Communist Minis-
ters actually voted with the Gov-

ernment last night—this result-
ed from the fact that under the
Assembly system the Prime Min-
ister votes on behalf of all his
Government and the Communist
Ministers last night did not ob-
ject to such a vote.

Even so a ticklish situation
could develop over the Indo-
China issue, which has proved
the most explosive in recent
months. Some prominent Centre
deputies were planning to offer
a censure motion against the
Communist Defence Minister,
Francis Billoux, for remaining
silent when the Assembly early
this morning at Premier
Ramadier's request, rose in
unanimous support of the Gov-
ernment's policy.

Unless the Government per-
sists in its refusal to withdraw, it could
easily touch off another blow-up
in the present tense situation be-
tween the Communists and the
entire Right Wing.—United Press.

Paris, Mar. 19.
Prime Minister Paul Ramadier
was reliably reported tonight to

Mr. Attlee Scolds Montgomery

London, Mar. 19.

Field-Marshal Montgomery, Chief of Imperial
General Staff, was criticised in the House of
Commons today for the political speech he
made during the weekend in which he said
that his plan for a victory over the economic
crisis was dominant leadership, team-work,
a full day's labour, no restrictions on production
and a proper working price.

After Viscount Ilchesterbrooke,
Conservative, had said that it
was constitutionally improper for
the Chief of Imperial General
Staff to make a speech with
political implications, the Prime
Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee,
commented: "I entirely agree. It
is entirely undesirable that any-
one holding such a position
should make a political speech."

"I have spoken to him and
pointed out the danger of making
speeches which might be mis-
interpreted by persons who want
to make mischief. I am refer-
ring of course to some organs of
the press."

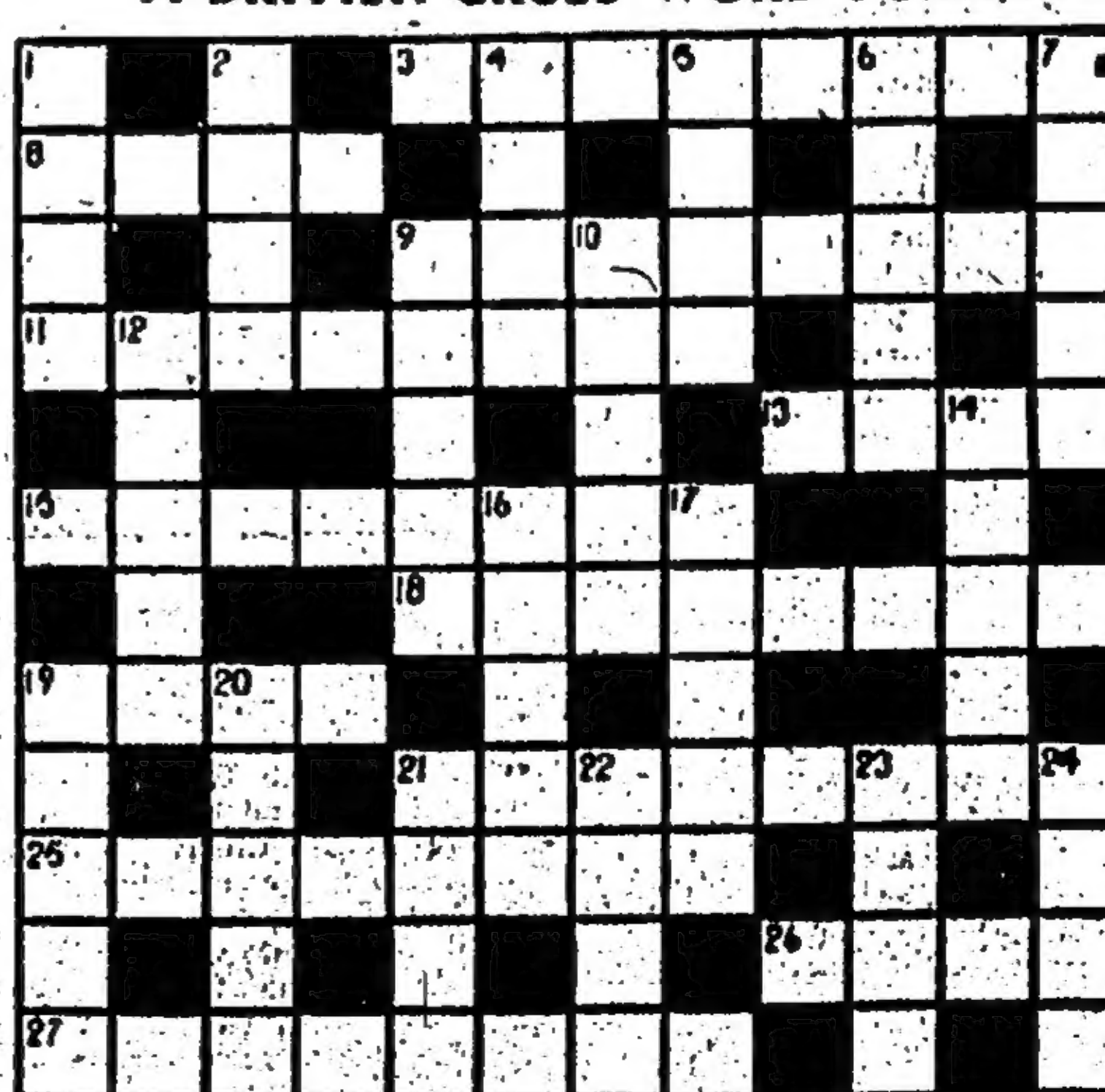
The question had been raised
by Mr. Raymond Blackburn,
Labour Member, who had asked
Mr. Attlee, if Field-Marshal
Montgomery had the Govern-
ment's permission to make the
speech. He also asked him to
ensure that Field-Marshal Mon-
tgomery did not again express his
political views while holding the
office of Chief of Imperial Gen-
eral Staff.

Monty's Regrets

Mr. Attlee added: "Field-
Marshal Montgomery had desired
to emphasize to the engineers the
points in the Government's cam-
paign for increased production,
which had already been made by
Ministers. He regretted that some
newspapers should have imputed to
him the intention of criticising
the Government—a thing which
never entered his mind." (Loud
opposition laughter).

Mr. Blackburn said that he had
no intention of disparaging the
Field-Marshal but commanders
should not do things which would
be unlawful if done by their sub-
ordinates.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

3. Walked
casually.
8. Den.
9. Manifest.
11. Put back.
13. In good
health.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Period; 4. Staff;
7. Interval; 8. Deuce; 9. Tallon;
11. Samples; 12. Rustled; 13. Mod-
est; 16. Coarse; 19. Strident; 20.
Toss; 21. Linger.

Clues Down

1. Smear with.
2. Express dis-
pleasure.
4. Trip.
5. Grain.
6. Fall from
grace.
7. Reside.
8. Tie up.
10. Depart.

12. Banish.
14. Weapon.
16. Water animal.
17. Before time.
18. Assail.
21. Vein.
22. Tribe.
23. Farc.
24. Blockhead.

Diverse; 4. Skiton; 5. Annulled;
6. Dure; 10. Tarsure; 13. Ad-
miral; 15. Buckle; 14. Laseet; 1.
Audit; 17. Witty.

FISHERMEN BETTER

London, Mar. 19.

Li-Col William Morgan, Fle-
tcher missed Britain's favourite
question in the House of Com-
mons tonight.

"What's the matter with our
weather forecasters?" he asked
Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary
of State for Air, whose depart-
ment is responsible.

The forecasters became a con-
troversial issue when the Air
Ministry predicted a "big thaw"
the day the winter's worst bliz-
zard struck.

"To my regret, I must admit
that the science of meteorology
still leaves much to be desired,"
Mr. Noel-Baker replied.

Air Commodore Arthur Vere
Harvey interposed, "Experienced
fishermen are much more ac-
curate."—United Press.

QUEEN MOTHER AT YARD

London, Mar. 20.

Queen Mary, mother of the
King, was finger printed at Scot-
land Yard today.

The Queen Mother, still agile
enough at 80 to fulfil two or
three public engagements a
week, inspected the Yard's crime
laboratories and asked to have
her fingerprints taken.—Associated
Press.

VISAS OUT

London, Mar. 19.

Sweden, Switzerland, and
Lichtenstein have agreed to aboli-
sh visas for British tourists. The
Swiss radio announced today, quoting
an official announcement.
Visas will still be necessary for
Swedes seeking employment in
Switzerland and Swiss seek-
ing employment in Sweden.—Reuter.



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"CHALK PIT" MURDER CASE AT OLD BAILEY

London, Mar. 19.
When the "chalk pit murder" trial began at Old Bailey today, Mr. Anthony Hawke, prosecuting, asked that three witnesses on whose evidence in part the Crown must rely should be treated "with caution."
"They can hardly command respect," he said. "They were apparently quite willing for money to lure Mudie to the place where he met his death."

Thomas John Ley, 66-year-old company director and former Minister of Justice for New South Wales, of Beaufort Gardens, Chelsea, and Laurence John Smith, 38, joiner of Belvoir Road, East Dulwich, were charged with the murder of John McMain Mudie, 35, barman and 8th Army corporal, whose body was found in a chalk pit. Both Ley and Smith pleaded not guilty. "The case for the prosecution," said Mr. Hawke, "is that Ley's jealousy prompted conspiracy. The acts which caused Mudie's death were performed in a flat at Beaufort Gardens. He was deceived there by persons suborned for the purpose by Ley."

"Those persons occupy different places. One, Smith, is in the dock. The others in their different capacities are witnesses. There is a man named Buckingham, Buckingham's son and Mrs. Bruce. The elder Buckingham was arrested and charged with being concerned in the murder but was discharged by the magistrate, no evidence being offered against him."

Finding Of Body

Mr. Hawke said that at about 3.30 p.m. on Nov. 30, a man named Combes, who lived at Wurlingham, Surrey, passing a chalk pit found a bundle of rags covering the body of a man. When the overcoat which covered the body was pulled away, a piece of rope was found loosely tied round the neck. A piece of rag was round the neck as well. Mudie, at the time of his death was employed as a barman at the Regatta Hill Hotel, where he lived. He had been strangled and in the opinion of Dr. Eric Gardner, pathologist at Westminster Hospital, the cause of death was asphyxia, mainly due to the rope round the neck being drawn tightly.
"There is no doubt that he was transported and dumped into the chalk pit," said Mr.

Hawke. "The case for the Crown is that he died in London as a result of being strangled or asphyxiated after being gagged, bound and violently handled. Smith had said that for his part in the matter he was paid £200 in notes by Ley. Smith said that he gave £30 to Buckingham and spent £130 on clothes and presents. Buckingham had also said that he was paid £200 in notes handed to him by Ley just before he left on the night in question."

Extraordinary Story

"This is a very extraordinary story founded upon the unreasonable jealousy which Ley had of Mrs. Brook, a widow 66 years of age. Her married life was lived in Australia and there she met Ley who also lived in that country. After her husband's death, she and her daughter came to England. Mrs. Brook's daughter went into hospital for an operation. When she was in hospital, Mrs. Brook took over her flat and occupied it. Among other people living there was Mudie.

"Mrs. Brook met Mudie on one occasion only—on the stairs when she was introduced to him by Mrs. Evans and passed the time of day.
"Mudie appears to have been a perfectly harmless and decent character, but for some reason Ley got it into his head that he was engaged in intrigue with Mrs. Brook. There was no foundation for his suspicion."

"Ley made inquiries from a hotel porter named Minden at the Royal Hotel, Bloomsbury, whether he knew of anyone with a car who would like to earn a year's salary in a few weeks."

"Subsequently, meetings took place with Buckingham and Smith and a cocktail party was arranged at No. 6, Beaufort Gardens, Chelsea, at which Mudie was to attend as barman. A Mrs. Bruce, a friend of Buckingham, senior, and a

HOPE ABANDONED

Singapore, Mar. 19.
All hope of finding the crew of four and six passengers of the RAF Dakota, lost on a flight from Singapore to Hong Kong on Feb. 20, has now been abandoned.
Mr. P. Dandridge, Indian-Chinese representative at the Singapore Food Conference, was among the passengers aboard the plane.—Reuter.

bus driver's wife, was to bring Mudie to London in a car.
At home, Mr. Hawke said, all the properties—gag and rope—had all been got together. "In Smith's own words, we took up our positions. Buckingham was to throw a rug over Mudie. He had a rug and I had a rope,"—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time below—

FRIDAY, MARCH 21
Straits 10 a.m.
Pahang, Malacca and Tanjong Pagar 10 a.m.
Batu, Amoy and Fuzhou 2 p.m.
Shanghai 2 p.m.
Hongkong (direct) 2 p.m.
Bangkok and Madras 3 p.m.
Kongmoon 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi 4 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Basse, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London and New York and Canada: Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Kunming: Airmail for Canton and Hanoi (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22
Airmail for Manila P.I. (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Batavia 10 a.m.
Manila, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Noon.
Bangkok 2 p.m.
Manila P.I. 3 p.m.
Shanghai 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi 4 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Surabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Litchow and Kunming (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Chungking only (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 23
Airmail for Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London, Kowloon C.P.O. (Reg.) 4.30 p.m. 22/3, (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. 22/3, G.P.O. (Reg.) 5 p.m. 22/3, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 22/3.
Swallow 10 a.m.
Tientsin (Kwongchowwan) 10 a.m.
Kongmoon 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi 10 a.m.
Canton (By Train) 10 a.m.
MONDAY, MARCH 24
Straits 10 a.m.
Ceylon, India, East and South Africa 10 a.m.
Shanghai 2 p.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via San Francisco (Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Straits 3 p.m.
Airmail for Hanoi: Airmail for Canton, Amoy, Fuzhou and Shanghai (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

War-Time Telegram To Churchill

Moscow, Mar. 19.
The text of the telegram sent to Mr. Winston Churchill by the British War Cabinet during the Yalta Conference—revealed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister at Moscow today—was framed after a midnight meeting. It is learned here.

The Cabinet was considering a proposal to fix the total reparation figure for Germany at \$20,000,000,000—half of which was to go to Russia.

The text of the telegram sent to Mr. Churchill at that time reads as follows:

"We consider it quite inadvisable to state any figure for German deliveries until the possibilities have been properly investigated on the spot. We consider that \$20,000,000,000 worth, which equals \$500,000,000 a year for ten years, is far too great."

"It is roughly the equivalent of Germany's pre-war gross exports. That is to say, not allowing for any imports in an average year."

"It is not to be thought that this sum could be paid by a Germany that has been bombed, defeated, perhaps, dismembered, and unable to pay for imports."

"It is true that some of it will be her capital assets, but that will make it so much harder for her to pay."

"We also attach importance of some mention being made of payment for German imports. Unless this is a priority at least equal to reparations, we shall find ourselves paying for imports necessary to keep Germany alive while others obtain reparations."—Reuter.

N.Y. SILVER

New York, Mar. 19.
Silver, bar (asked price) per 100 lbs. 70 1/2.—Reuter.

Athens, Mar. 19.
Press reports printed here claimed that guns at Yugoslav frontier posts opened fire against Greek troops during a 12-hour battle between Greek Army forces and guerrillas. The reports gave no definite location.—United Press.

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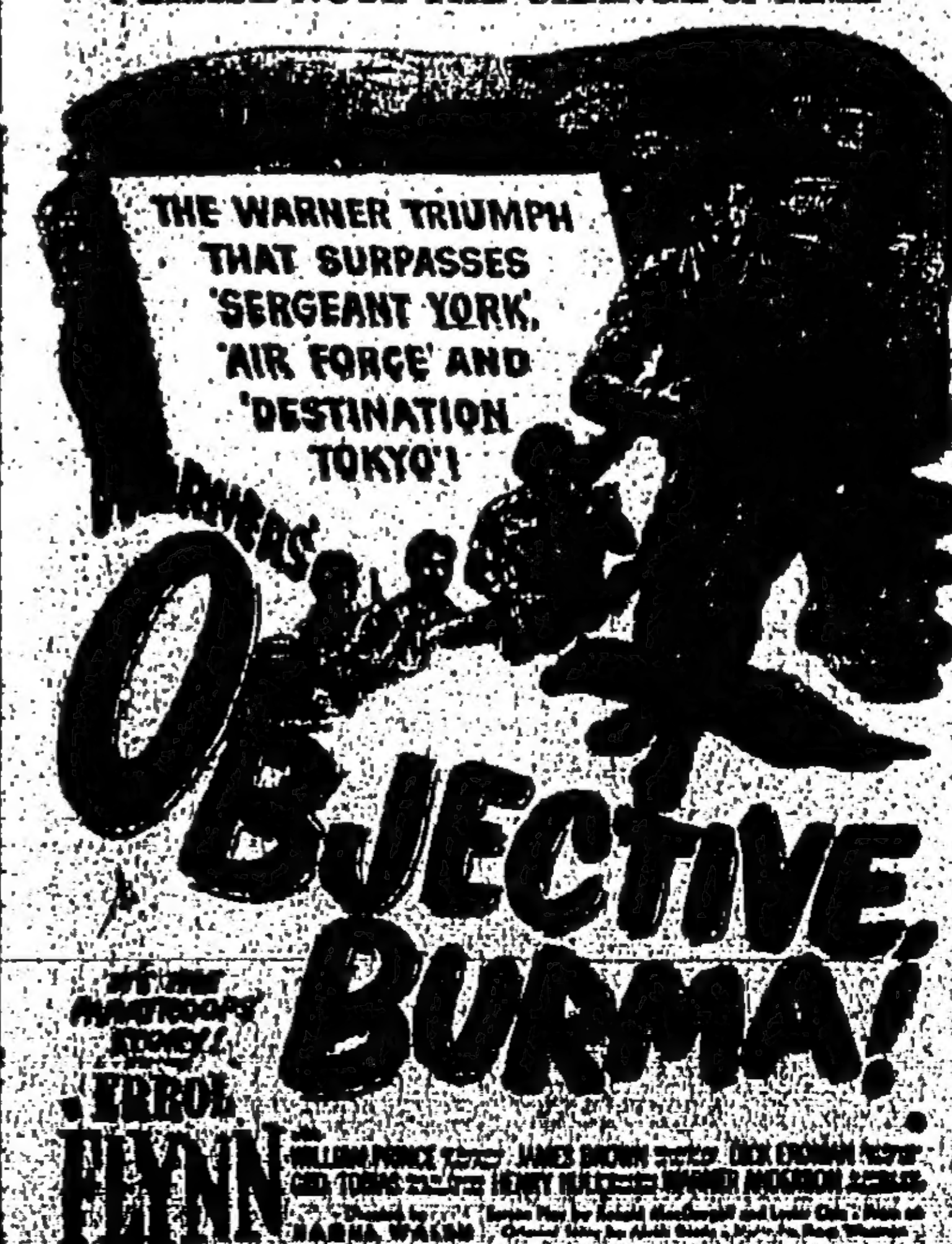
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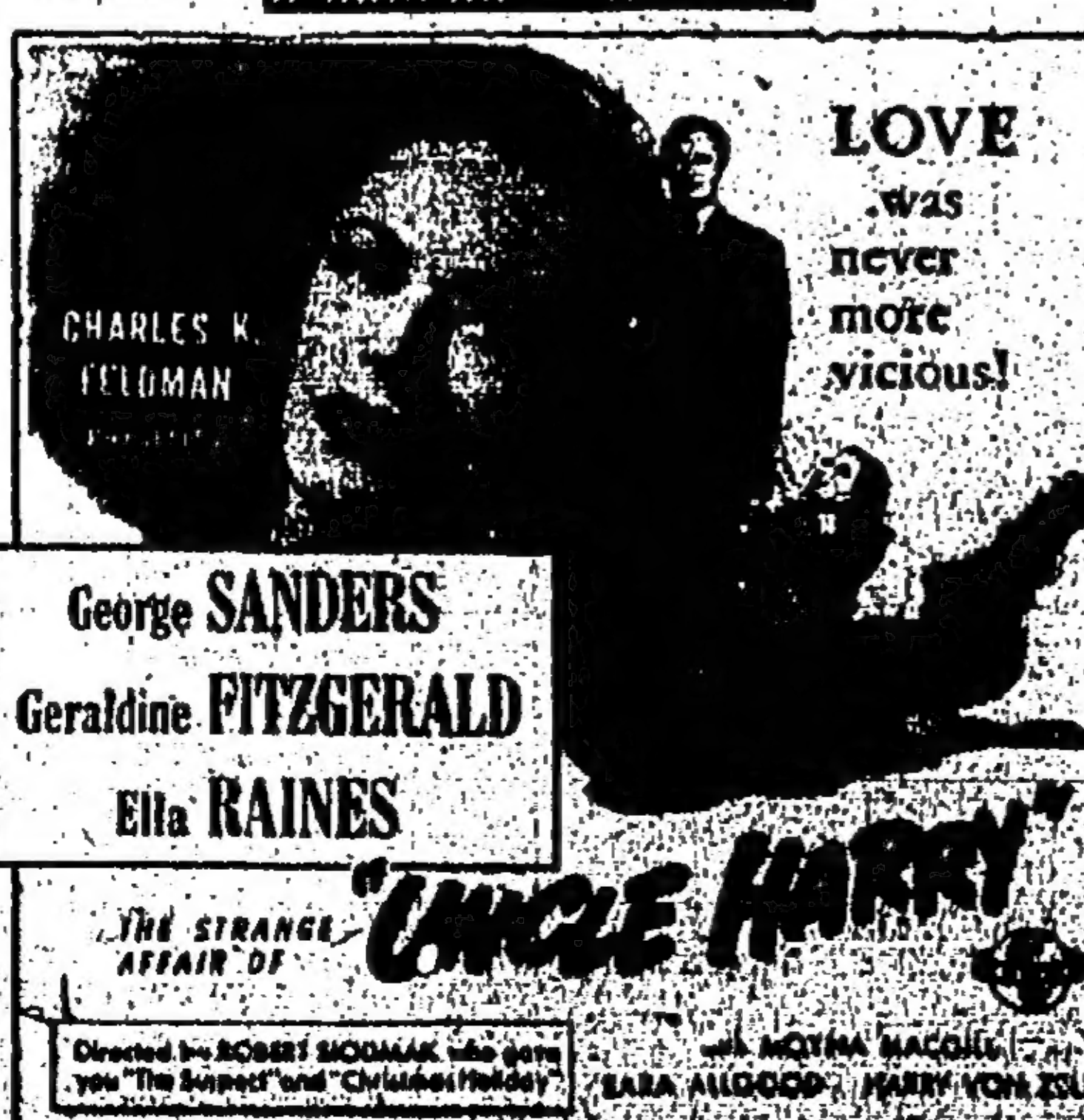
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MANILA

SS "General Meigs"	April	7
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Record Field For Lincolnshire

London, Mar. 19. A record field for the Lincolnshire Handicap and the biggest Grand National field since 1929 are forecast by the final acceptances for the races made today. Fifty-three horses are left in the Lincolnshire and 66 in the Grand National, which is the number that went to the post when Greylach won in 1929. The largest number of starters since was 43 in 1931.

The biggest field for the Lincolnshire was in 1939 when Squadron Castle beat 37 opponents.

Backers who have accepted odds about French-trained horses can have eight to represent them. They include the favourite, Vagabond, French classic winner Real and the three-year-old Yatal. Four horses who ran in the race last year have accepted again. They are Langton Abbot, who won, Poolfox, who was third, Effervescence and Giraud.

The horses who occupied the first five places at Aintree last year may take their chance again this year. The winner, Lovely Cottage, Jack Findlay, who beat Prince Regent for the second place, House Warner, fourth and Schubert fifth are among the acceptors.

The winning owner in the Grand National will receive £9,032 as compared with £8,806 in the corresponding race last year.

Lincoln Call-Over
Tonight's call-over on the Lincolnshire was:

100 to nine Vagabond taken and offered, 100 to nine Langton Abbot offered, 100 to eight taken, 100 to eight Whistling Wind offered, 100 to seven taken, 20 to one Rivine and Poolfox, both taken and offered, 22 to one Queneville offered, 25 to one taken, 25 to one Persian Book taken and offered, 25 to one Prince Charles offered, 28 to one taken, 25 to one John's Star offered, 28 to one Cleve; Lad offered, 38 to one taken, 28 to one Effervescence offered, 33 to one Troquator and Patchouly, both offered, 40 to one Ptolemy offered, 50 to one taken, 40 to one Real and Blue Lake, both offered.

The Grand National: Seven to one Prince Regent offered, 100 to six Lovely Cottage offered, 18 to one taken, 20 to one Hicett offered, 22 to one taken, 25 to one Havelly taken and offered, 25 to one Luan Caxon, Jack Findlay, War Risk and Black Jennifer, all offered, 28 to one Dmho, Silver Fame, Rearment, all offered, 28 to one House Warner offered, 33 to one taken, 33 to one Loughconn offered, 40 to one taken, 33 to one Halyon Hours offered.

National Probables
Probable starters for the Grand National are: Prince Regent, 12 stone seven, Chaka, 11 stone eight, Lovely Cottage, 11 stone three, Halyon Hours, 11 stone two, Brillett, 11 stone one, Rearment, 11 stone one, Kilna Glory, 11 stone, Refuted, 11 stone, Kani, 10 stone 13, Havelly, 10 stone 12, War Risk, 10 stone 11, Keep Faith, 10 stone 10, Schubert, 10 stone 10, Leapman, 10 stone 10, Great Patrick, 10 stone 10, Gorman, 10 stone 9, Jack Findlay, 10 stone 8, Luan Caxon, 10 stone 7, Brighters, 10 stone 7, House Warner, 10 stone 6, Klaxton, 10 stone 5, E.P., 10 stone 5, Muel-Lad, 10 stone 4.

HE CARRIES WEIGHT
Sydney, Mar. 20. Two or three pounds weight has cost jockey Darby Munro a profitable contract to ride in England and France for the Gaekwar of Baroda. The contract specified that Munro must make a weight of eight stone seven pounds. His minimum riding weight, however, is eight stone nine or ten pounds.—Associated Press.

Bishop N.V. Halward returned to Hong Kong yesterday from Kong Moon on completion of a five weeks' tour of part of the Diocese of South China. Among the places he visited were Kwongchowwan, Pakhoi, Nanjing, Wuchow, Shuihung, Sunghing and Kong Moon. He took Confirmation services at many of these places.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Central British School are to be held on the school grounds on Saturday, March 23, starting at 12.30 p.m. Parents and former pupils are cordially invited to be present.

DESPITE THE BAN

Memphis, Mar. 19. World middleweight champion Tony Zale said here today that despite the N.Y. State Boxing Board's ban he will defend his title against Rocky Graziano. But since Rocky lost his license in New York the fight will be held in Chicago in the open air in July or August. Zale said that the fight will draw \$1,000,000.—United Press.

Aintree's Appeal

Liverpool, Mar. 19. Topham's Ltd., managers of the Aintree course where the Grand National steeplechase will be run on March 23, appealed today to the National Fire Service to pump three inches of water left standing on the track by floods.

Aintree officials said two pumps probably will be in operation tomorrow and official inspection of the course and jumps will be made on Friday.—United Press.

Anderson Protests

London, Mar. 19. Cliff Anderson, whose defeat in the Empire featherweight championship fight last night caused an uproar, today made a formal protest to the Board of Control against the referee's decision. His manager is hoping to gain official favour for a return contest with a sidekick of £500.

Anderson said: "The referee's decision last night is something that cannot be revoked and against which I have no appeal, but I hope Phillips will have the sportsmanship to give me a return contest."

The promoter, Jack Solomon, states that if the respective managers agreed, he would be prepared to stage a return contest on the night of the Woodcock-Bakshi fight on April 19.—Reuter.

Light Blues Break Record

London, Mar. 19. The Cambridge University crew, which meets Oxford in the Varsity boat-race on March 29, broke the record for the full course, from Mortlake to Putney, the reverse direction of the boat race course—in their second trial today, covering the distance of four and a quarter miles in 19 minutes 14 seconds, which was 13 seconds inside the previous best.

Cambridge had the advantage of a fast moving tide and a strong following wind all the way to Mortlake Bridge, but nevertheless the crew rowed exceptionally well, keeping a high rate of stroke.

Oxford will have their full course trial tomorrow.—Reuter.

YESTERDAY'S TENNIS RESULTS

The following were yesterday's results in the Open Doubles Tennis Championships: Taul Wai-pul and Taul Yan-pul beat L. Emmott and Capt. J. Russell 6-3, 6-2. Buster and Patrick Poon received W.O. from Lt. P.A.W. Wilson and Lt. J.M. Coop. Lam Kwan and Wong Hok-nan beat Albert Chan and James Hsu 6-2, 6-3. Lee Wai-long and B. Szeto Blek beat A.E.P. Guest and W.J. Leonard 6-3, 6-2.

Today's Matches
The following are today's matches: R. and Y. Segalen v C. Fay and M. Pagh. F.S.C. Dew and E.L.H. Glen v M. W. Lo and Kenneth Lo v Wong Suk-ling and Au Kam-Moon. Thomas Lo and Ip Sheng-hing v Ho Ka-lau and F.W. Kwok. G.E. Clark and L. Roberts v B.T. Mc Jones and F.R. Zimmerman.

TABLE TENNIS
London, Mar. 19. Europe beat America by five matches to four in the table tennis contest in London tonight. The series of annual matches between Europe and America for the Gold Cup was planned in 1939, but had to be deferred through the war.—Reuter.

Los Angeles, Mar. 19. The nation's fourth ranking lightweight, Archie Moore, of San Diego, Cal., today won a technical knockout over Jack Chase, of Los Angeles, in the ninth round of their sixth fight.—United Press.

Readers' Letters

Income Tax
"Sir.—Your leader 'Services Protest' is nothing less than outright misrepresentation. The non-stop whippersnappers about income tax seem very amusing to the servicemen in your midst who pay the highest income tax in the world."

If you have any sense of justice just consider and publish the following facts. The serviceman is sent to all parts of the world, separated from his family in most cases. In doing this he has the expenses which do not often occur to the settled civilian. He often finds himself in places like Hong Kong and Malaya where owing to the smallness of his pay he cannot take part in any of the normal social life that the civilian enjoys. He has no recreation allowances and tax free existences, wallow in it. It is not that he has asked to be sent to such places. He is only a part of the insurance that the nation pays.

There is no question of the pay of the serviceman being too low. It is the fact that the serviceman who is sent to such places is not only asked to pay his income tax and not that of the UK. Surely that is what you should agitate for instead of gloating over "Government has caught up with him." He gets little of the benefits of the tax he pays in UK—example the tax he pays on his income tax and your duty (but not UK income tax) and we would be delighted. But this last attack on the service man's smokes and drinks is very like kicking a man when he is down.

Pence has come upon us and the mentality which caused such harm between the two wars is again predominant. CHUCK 'IM OUT THE BRUTE.

NAAFI
Sir.—I am somewhat amazed at the statements made in your editorial of the 20th March 1947, and I would suggest that you verify your facts before publication.

The first instance, NAAFI goods are not subject to local taxes in any part of the British Empire, and should the tax be imposed in Hong Kong, it will be the first time that NAAFI supplies have been a source of revenue to any local government.

There is no question of discrimination against the civilian since at the moment, the majority of the services pay income tax at home, while the civilian in Hong Kong pays nothing. If the civilian paid, or pays, income tax at the home rate, it is possible that the Servicemen might make less realistic comments, but after the last April 1947, the Servicemen will be subject to discrimination inasmuch as he is compelled at present to pay income tax in the Government and therefore indirectly to the Hong Kong Government, in addition to the tax he now is compelled to contribute directly to the local Government in the form of NAAFI taxes.

It isn't a question of the Government catching up with the Servicemen as the basic fact is that the Servicemen are being imposed upon by having to contribute locally both directly and indirectly to the finances of a Government in which he has no interest and no confidence, and again indirectly to the same government through taxation imposed by the Home Government. Are there any local civilians, European or Chinese, who pay the same amount of taxes to either the local Government or the Home Government? There are certainly none who do this or pay to both Governments at the same time.

If it is only a question of taxing liquors it wouldn't be so outstanding, but when it is a question of taxing nearly everything else it is an entirely different matter. For instance, a tablet of toilet soap costs 3/6d (approximately 25 cents) in NAAFI canteens at home, while in canteens in Hong Kong it costs 35 cents without tax. With a 10 cents tax added, the cost will be 80% higher than the home price. The Servicemen's pay isn't increased in a similar manner, and perhaps out of its surplus on the local 1947/48 Budget, the local Government would care to increase the Servicemen's pay to 80% higher than it is.

It appears therefore that the interests of the Services are being sacrificed to the gods of local bureaucrats who will be satisfied not only with their pound of flesh but the blood that goes with it. Public opinion, which is presumably the basis of your editorial, will naturally be in complete agreement with any proposed financial measure which will reduce the cost of living to the local Government. The only snag is that the local civilian is far too short-sighted to see beyond the bottom of his pocket. He merely thinks other people's pockets are much deeper and he is going to much that will be by-passed by the deluge. Why not sentence such people to six years United Kingdom residence, to be paid for by United Kingdom Income Tax, plus all the shortages, discomforts, etc., which partly arise through having to support taxpayers elsewhere. L.S.G.C.

ARP Wardens
Sir.—I understand that those members of the A.R.P. who were interned, have now received their back pay. What is happening to those who were not interned? Are we to be R.I.P. instead? Surely some sort of an announcement should be made by these responsible men. Every cent goes a long way these days! PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

Barracking
Sir.—Even if "Barracking" at sports occurs all over the world, as Mr. Pitcher states in his letter, I still maintain it is not a sporting attitude and it does not help local sports to improve as we all would wish. Instead we have a "Shield" between the "Shield" and the "R.M. Commando" and the "Memorial Cup Final," which were both marred by incidents, between the crowd and the referees.

I am sure we shall see an improvement in local sports if there is less "Barracking" including demonstrations against the officials and players in future from the "sporting crowd," thus giving every one encouragement to do their best which is all we expect of them.

R. GRIFFITHS.

ANSWERS TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS
We regret, after due consideration, our inability to publish the letters we have received vehemently protesting against the showing of the film of "Objective Burma" which was banned by general consent in England and since, in most other parts of the British Empire. Our objection is not to the letters, or their subject, but to the language in which the majority of them are couched. The essential objection to the film is, of course, of strong import here in Hong Kong, where the population cannot perhaps be expected to ignore the absurdities of the film and see it in perspective, aware of the realities of the Burma Campaign, though in the British Isles, where the facts were so well known that protest was instantaneous and effective.—Editor.

Teams
The following members of "Zeland Lodge" have been selected to play against "K.B.C.C." on Sunday 23rd. C. Spradbury, G. W. K. Crawford, J. G. Humble and G. E. F. Thompson (Skip). R. W. Smith, F. H. Neale, F. F. Duckworth and H. F. Shields (Skip). R. Brown, A. Bolton, W. A. Stewart and V. C. Labrum (Skip).

The following will represent Kowloon Bowling Green Club against the Zeland Lodge on Sunday, commencing at 3.30 p.m. at K.B.C.C. H. A. Lammer, I. Newton and A. J. Hall (skip). E. F. Pope, F. H. Wilkinson, E. F. McGowan and J. McKelvie (skip). C. Gough, J. G. Meyer, J. Hempey and J. C. Aitken (skip).

The following will represent the Club at football on Saturday on Club ground:—First Division against Kwong Wah at 4.15 p.m.—Jack, Forrow and Hopkinson; Bond, Strange, and Beck; Gaffney, Weller, Redman, Mullen and Plesiad. Second Division against H.K. Sling at 4.45 p.m.—Stratton, Henderson and Sloan; J. Gattage, A. Taylor and Odell; Onysky, A. Taylor, Gaffney, Fowler and Barker. Reserves—Mason and Barker.

HARDLY MORE THAN A HANDFUL?

Washington, Mar. 19. The United States Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, "is believed to have been in secret conference in the Kremlin early today with Generalissimo Josef Stalin and the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Vyacheslav Molotov," according to the usually reliable correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Ivan H. Peterman, today.

Marshall and Molotov, said Peterman, went to the Kremlin after Molotov's dinner, and "hardly more than a handful knew where the two key figures had gone."

H.K.S.P.C.'s Farewell To Mr. Hazlerigg

At a meeting of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, held in the Board Room of the "South China Morning Post" yesterday, the President, Mr. G.P. de Martin referred to the impending departure from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. T.M. Hazlerigg, C.B.E., M.C.

Mr. de Martin said in part:—"It is something like 18 years ago that Mr. Hazlerigg gathered together a few men and women of good will and created the Hong Kong Society for the protection of children. Mr. Hazlerigg not only brought to Hong Kong people knowledge of the condition under which the less fortunate little ones of this place existed but showed us that it was the duty of the community to provide and maintain an organisation to protect their interests."

"That, from the first, considerable funds were entrusted to the Society may be attributed to the confidence felt in Mr. Hazlerigg and in those at first associated with him."

"Similarly, that trust enlisted the sympathy and the continuous active assistance of the local administration, the police, the press, and beneficent institutions working on lines parallel to our own."

"I should be wrong and Mr. Hazlerigg would not agree with me if I said he did all the work of the Society, but when he was with us most of it was done under his direction and all through his inspiration."

"It is not for me at this committee meeting to tell you all that Mr. Hazlerigg has achieved for Hong Kong outside the Society, but I allow myself to remind you of the children's courts, the remand home and the juvenile offenders ordinance which, it is not too much to say, was his personal achievement."

"Moreover, it was he who broke the ground for much that has been effected elsewhere and by other agencies for the well-being of the Colony—such things as infant welfare, boys' clubs, nutrition research and other activities, of which others could tell you better than I."

"At one time I had occasionally to go to our centres where our devoted inspectors provided children with much needed food, advised mothers for the most part quite ignorant of infant hygiene and visited their homes. But this food, this advice, these visits can be traced back to our founder who was then far away, though he had not forgotten us, nor had he been forgotten."

"Greed And Pride"

"And then came that miserable exhibition of greed and pride which engulfed our community and our society and all else of good report in the world. To assist in the rehabilitation of Hong Kong Mr. Hazlerigg was recalled and so begins the newest chapter of our Society's story. He had founded it. He had inspired its efforts, and now he has made it rise again."

Mr. J. M. Wong, also a founder member of the Society, said:—"The President's recollections of the Society's early days are very vivid."

'Something Wrong' With H.K. Soccer

"It seems to me that there is something a great deal wrong with the game in the Colony and I therefore propose that the Council now calmly turn its mind, without any ill feeling, to considering what steps should be taken to bring things back to where they should be—the playing of the game for the game's sake," said Mr. A. Morse, President of the Hong Kong Football Association, yesterday at the full meeting of the Council held at the Hong Kong Hotel.

Mr. Morse's proposition, seconded by Mr. J. Skinner, that a committee consisting of not less than five nor more than seven be appointed to go into the cause of the trouble was carried.

This proposition was after the Council had spent considerable time on the referees' report regarding the Memorial Cup final which was fully debated. Mr. Morse then added that there appeared to be a great deal wrong with the game in the Colony, and that the whole atmosphere of the game was distasteful.

"Referees are resigning; there are charges and counter-charges and what is worse of all, inaction. All this does the game no good. Control of football must be maintained or everything would become a shambles," he concluded.

The meeting considered at great length the report of Capt. England concerning the final of the Memorial Cup played on Thursday, March 13 and after due deliberation decided that (a) the appointment of Cpl. Mellor was due to a misunderstanding and that under the circumstances he did his best (b) that the referee was the sole judge on the field of play on any points concerning rough or robust play and that his report on the rough play during the game be accepted. The third point in Capt. England's report concerning alleged professionalism was withdrawn at the writer's request when it was pointed out that it was the question of sportsmanship involved and not of professionalism.

The last point concerning policy arrangements was satisfactorily explained to the referee and it was decided that small committee deal with the question for future games. The other item on the agenda was the four letters from referees withdrawing their resignation as active referees. After considerable debate it was decided to appeal to the referees concerned to withdraw their resignation and to assure them that everything was being done to meet their demands.

A running battle ensued. Eventually, the smaller junk surrendered and the master of the fishing junk, on going alongside, found that two of the Panzer Corps men had been killed and a boatman wounded in the leg. The accused were made to give up their arms. They were then taken on board the fishing junk and brought to Pingshan, where the Police were informed about the incident.

S/Ldr. Heinbuch Homeward Bound

Squadron Leader K. J. Heinbuch, the Canadian Commanding Officer of No. 84 Squadron, left Hong Kong by D.O.A.G. aircraft last week en route for release in the U.K.

Squadron Leader Heinbuch has been in command of 84 Squadron virtually since its inception, for, except for a negligible period in December last year when Squadron Leader Van der Kruit was temporarily in command, he has continued it since 1940. He was previously designated, as Squadron Leader, on Sept. 1, 1946.

He was posted to a refresher course on flying boats in the U.K., on completion of which he proceeded overseas to 209 Squadron. This Squadron had been transferred from the United States to the Royal Canadian Air Force and was based at Singapore, having operated from Hong Kong since immediately after the liberation. After he had spent two months at flight command at Singapore, Squadron Leader Heinbuch became the Commanding Officer of 1430 Flight which superseded the small 209 Squadron detachment left at Hong Kong, on Aug. 5 last year. The 1430 Flight, the new month saw 1430 Flight emerge as 84 Squadron, and Squadron Leader Heinbuch continued in his role of Commanding Officer.

Money Market

Gold dropped several points yesterday, after opening at \$271 a tabi it fell to \$267.50 at the close. Pinstone fluctuated between \$1.15 and \$1.087 per 100. The former was the opening rate, and it closed at \$1.02.

Chinese National Currency was stationary at 384 cents for spot futures and 454 cents for spot (for CN1,000). U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.85, sterling at \$14.46 and Australian pounds at \$12.82.

The wedding of Ptd. Roy Burton, 27 Fld. Ret., to Mary Chan, of 20 Chi Wo Street took place at the Registry yesterday. Mr. J. M. Hall, Registrar of Marriages, officiated. Mr. G. Freeman and Phillips Freeman were best men.

Funerals: Mrs. J. M. Hall, Registrar of Marriages, officiated. Mr. G. Freeman and Phillips Freeman were best men.

Funerals: Mrs. J. M. Hall, Registrar of Marriages, officiated. Mr. G. Freeman and Phillips Freeman were best men.